State Historical Society OF Society Market M THE GLOBE-REPUBLICAN.

The FORD CO. GLOBE, Established 1877. Consolidated, 1889.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY I, 1890.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. VOL. XIII, NO. 10

Small Profits and Quick Sales, and One Price to all, is the Motto of our Business. * * * * *

THE

SENDS

To its thousands of friends and customers, and specially invites them to visit us during the next two weeks and inspect our mammoth display of .

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Never were goods so pretty never were they so novel, and never were they so remarkably low in price as they are this season. We have presents suitable for every condition in life, whether Prince or peasant,something that would gladden the hearts of anyone. For what would Christmas be without giving a present to your nearest and best friends. It is impossible in this small space to enumerate one-fifth of the thousand

Respectfully,

Strange & Summersby.

So we say be sure and come.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL. Rev. W. H. Roee, pastor, at new M. E. church every Sunday, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sun-day School at 9:45 a. m. Frayer meet-ing on Thursday evening and young folks prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30.

PRESBYTERIAN. Rev. J. M. Wright, pastor. Services every Sunday 11 o'clock and 7:30. Sunday school to o'clock. prayer meeting Tuesday evening.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH Services every Sunday at 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Ladies' Guild meets every Thursday, Mrs. J. H. Finlay, Pres. of Guild.
J. SUMMERSBY, Lay Reader.

CATHOLIC. Regular services at the church on the first and third Sunday each month, at 8:00 and C. L. KEARFUL, Rector.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. F. & A. M.

Regular Communication of St. Bernard's Lodge No. 222 meets second and fourth Fridays of every month, n., in Masonic Hall, Dodge City, Kanlimembers in good standing are convited to attend.

C. W. WILLETT, W. M. C. W. WILLETT, W. M. J. C. BAIRD. Sec'y.

K.of P. Meets every Tuesday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall, Dodge City, Kansas. All regular members are cordially in-vited to attend. L. A. LAUBER, C. C. W. N. HARPER, K. of R. & S.

HALL OF CORONA LODGE,

I. O. O. F., No. 137.

Lodge meets every Wednesday
evening in new lodge room of
All members of the order in
anding invited to attend.

ROBT. BUCHANAN, N. G.
LEESON, Secretary. CHAS, LEESON, Secretary,

A. O. U. W. Protection Lodge No. 172, meets every Mon-day night at 8 o'clock, Masonic Hall, Dodge City, Kansas. Visiting brothers are cordinly invited to meet with us when in the city. Frank Akins, W. M. C. E. Hudson, Recorder.

LEWIS POST, 294, G. A. R. Meets at I. O. O. F. Hall, Dodge City, Kansas, in the first and third Tuesdays in each north. Members are earnestly requested o attend. Visiting comrades cordially in-

J. F. COBB, Adjt.

S. K. OF A. O. U. W., Dodge City. Legion No. 53 meets at Masonic Hall the First and Third Thursday's of each month at 7:00 p. m. Comrades visiting in the city are cordially invited to meet with us. W. E. OAKLEY, S. C. FRANK AKINS, Recorder.

REFORE YOU BUY STEAM ENGINE BOILER

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE AND PRICES ATLAS ENGINE WORKS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE PRESS

(NEW YORK) FOR 1890.

DAILY. SUNDAY. WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

Founded December 1st, 1887.

Largest Daily Circulotion of any Re publican Paper In America.

THE PRESS is the organ of no faction pulls no wires; has no animosities to

The most remarkable newspaper suc

cess in New York. The Press is now a National News

paper, rapidly growing in favor with repub icans of every state in the Union. Cheap news, vulgar sensations and tras find no place in the columns of the Press. It

is an expensive paper, published at the low THE PRESS has the brightest editorial page

New York. It sparkles with points. THE PRESS SUNDAY EDITION IS a spisndle ixteen page paper, covering every curren opic of interest.

THE PRESS WEEKLY EDITION contains al the good things of the Daily and Sunday editions with special features suited to a weekly publication. For those who cannot afford the Daily or are prevented from early receiving it, the weekly is a splendid substitute.

THE PRESS. Within the reach of all. The best and cheap est newspaper published in America.

Daily and Sunday, one Year. - \$5.00 44 44 " one " Daily only, one year, . . . four mouths Sunday only, one year . and one things we have on sale. Weekly, one year

iculars and list of excellent premiums Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere

THE PRESS, New York.

EVERYBODY

Knows Peter Harding's Condition Powders. E. R. Garland is still preparing and selling them at 25c per

FROM THE KANSAS FARMER.

THE WAY OUT.

Part One,

INTRODUCTION.

The great problem of life is to live. "Neither original or new." perhaps the reader will say. True, but consider what is all important. And how is it with him to the proposition involves. To 95 per cent. of the men and women born into the world the struggle to live is continuous try is better the that of co-workers in the condition. Neither original or new." perhaps the and after that, on, on, on, as the minutes, the bours, the days and weeks and to the end it is one ceaseless effort to obtain what we have not, one long season of dread lest we perish from want. Starving, starving, starving, all along the way; the soul. The first thing and the last bushel, total cost. Many men now liv-thing to move us is to live. And this ing remember when wheat one hundred he common lot of man and that continually. What effects labor, therefore, concerns all mankind.

Labor may be divided into two great departments-one employed in producing property, the other in handling it. The former is represented by farmers. farm laborers, mechanics, artisans, builders, day laborers, miners, etc.; the latter by merchants and their assistants. traders, general carriers, innkeepers. ferrymen, etc. Let this distinction be kept in mind, for much depends upon it." The producers are vitally interested in the market value of the articles which they produce, because on that depends the rate of their profit. Whatever affects values of commodities affects them. The non-producer, the mere handler of property, is not much interested in its value, because his profit does not depend on that. He is quite as busy, he works quite as hard as his neighbor, the producer, and he receives more pay, probably, more regular pay, certainly, yet he produces nothing, and therefore receives his profits, whatever they are on the work he performs in handling things which other persons raised or fashioned. Producers may, in turn, be divided in-

to two classes, as they have or have not a

raises corn and disposes of it in his own way, while the machinist or factory operative makes wheels or yarn, but has them. Both of these classes are intereshave so little control over either prices they are practically powerless to deterof all men, they are the only ones who A Newspaper for the Masses. are primarily interested in values. It is for this reason, that business may be brisk and the country appear prosperous when the producers are not advancing. Of the 17,392,099 persons over ter years of age in the working force of the country in 1880, a little more than twothirds-12,007,605 were producers. Nearly one-third of the working people are engaged wholly in handling what the other two-thirds make. Besides this one-third of the working force, there is a large number of unclassified persons. belonging to the non-producing side of the line and not included among workers-persons of leisure, many women, persons without visible employment paupers, prisoners, infirm persons, etc. It is fair to put the number of actual producers at one-half the number of persons capable of labor, and this one-half is particularly interested in the selling price of property, because their profits, especially those of farmers, depend upor it. Non-producers may be doing a good business, while producers are left with-

> out gains. And that is the actual condition o producers in this country to-day? Quoting from the Kansas Farmer of December 4, 1889:

We do not question appearances? Bank

learings, railroad receipts, loans of money etc., all show a large volume of business; bu our farmers, mechanics, and laborers-the oats and thirteen-cent corn are not encourcommerce is increasing regularly, and ou nland trade is greater than ever before, still we ask, what about the men who make all thi vast volume of trade possible? From the time when men first began to trade in the products and necessities of their fellows have lived off of profits in hiring and buyin what corn or sugar is worth. He buys and out regard to prices. If he buys high he sell high, and if he buys low he can afford to sel lower. The middleman cares nothing about the value of property. He wants his commis-sion and gots is, for he has a lien on the prop-

which produce sells, or at which labor can be employed, except as it may affect the volume eir business. Money brings a certain rate per cent. interest, whether wheat is fifty cents or a dollar a bushel. And so it is all through the non-producing departments. They produce nothing; they only trade in what other people produce, and they live off of the profus made in the traffic. But to the roducer, the man who makes or raises the rticles which give rise to all the trade of

from the cradle to the grave. The first effort to the new-born babe is for breath —to live; its first ery is for food—to live, and after that, on, on on sathe minutes now than they were in past times; but, comparing the present with itself, they months and years come and go, the fight are not advancing. Learning enterprise for life continues. From the beginning and invention have added seventy-five per cent. to the motive power of the last fifty years. The opening of the Suez canal shortened the distance between Bombay and Liverpool 10,000 an endless, unsatisfied, hungering and miles, and cheapened transportation fifty something to sustain the body and the soul. The first thing and the last husbel total cost. everywhere. Effort, striving, labor, is miles west of our large cities on the seaboard was valueless except for home use. its carriage that distance being worth its full value in the market. Now, though wheat has been lower the last five years than at any time since the advent of railroads, a bushel of that grain upon what was once the Great American Desert is carried from Topeka to New York city for twenty-five cents-half its selling pr.:e in western Kansas, 1,500 miles away. Farmers have felt the saving hand of genius. Manure is spread, ground is plowed, seed is sown, the ripened stalk is cut and the grain threshed by machinery. One man and three horses plow as much ground with one plow as two men and four horses did with two plows formerly; one man with a seed drill will sow seed on twice as much ground as he could if sowing broadcast by band; one man with a self-binder will put in sheaf as much wheat as twelve persons did before the reaper was invented. On the whole one man does as much work on the farm now as two men did under the old regime, and more in some lines of work. But the man who went three or four times between two orn rows with his single shovel plow, received half as much as he does now when going but once between the rows. voice in the immediate disposition of In harvest time, the "cradler" received their products. The farmer, for example. \$1.00 to \$1.25 a day; he cut three acres and two persons "followed" him receiving together as much as he did. There was \$2.00 to \$2.50 and board a nothing to do with the marketing of day for three persons for putting three acres into sheaves. The cost is much ted in the market value of the things less now. But what has become of the which come from their hands, though displaced hands, and what better off are the greater anxiety is on the farmer, be-the workers to-day in view of the altar-be first paid? Ought he not to be per-ed conditions of living? The farm ten-mitted to provide for himself? Who may products is greater and more frequent ant, with his garden and potato patch. than changes in wages of employes. Both his cow pasture and firewood, his pigs classes, however, as things now are, and his home-spun clothes, is not common now. A man's work is worth more of commodities or profits on sales that than it was when everything was done by hand, because he can do more in a mine the rate of their compensation or given time, and he receives more in wagits compensation or its amount, and yet, es; but things over which he has no control have so changed that his expenses are now necessarily greater than they

> any more money-than his predecessor of half a century ago. And what about the farmer himself? He uses labor-saving machinery. He can and does work more acres with much less help than in other days, he produces as much grain to the acre, raises as many cattle, hogs, sheep and horses. works as hard and steadily, but is he behind? Is he not losing rather than hat. Look out for him. gaining ground compared with his fellow men? His crops have not fallen off, but their value in the market are less by 30 to 50 per cent. than they were a dozen years ago and before that time. He is paying all the way from 8 to 15 per cent. for the use of money-money which goes up in value while his products go down. His taxes have not diminished a penny, while his crops are cut short one-half in paying power. The census reports show well for the farmer. In number and value farms have increased, farm implements have been multiplied many times, and live stock increases yearly. But the average farmer is not growing

in fact it does cost him much more to

live than it did in the days of the flail

and the hand-loom. It is true that the

farm laborer of to-day, whatever be his

wages, is no better off-does not save

richer. How is it with the wage-worker in other lines-mechanics, builders and skilled workers? They, too, are apparently better off than they were in the days when blacksmiths and wagon makers and shoemakers were in every neighborhood, and carders and spinsters and weavers in every home. For these the figures show well on paper. Manufactares have developed enormously. One person in many instances can now do as much work in a factory as a dozen did in the same line when hard work van com-

over a railroad as would have required 100 wagons 600 horses and 100 men on the Philadelphia and Pittsburg turnpike only fifty years ago. Speaking generally one person now does as much work in manufactures and commerce as four persons did when everybody was his own master. But, though the productive power of individual workers has increased 300 per cent. in forty years their wages have not gone beyond 50 per cent. on the average-taking the census figures of 1850 and 1889 as authority. Cost of manufactured products has been reduced 25 per cent. and of transportation 77 per cent. on the general average, and to that extent the people have reaped substantial benefits from the use of machinery. But what of the men and women who have been displaced by these machines with muscles of iron and nerves of steel? What has taken the place of the little shop at the cross-roads, and what became of the worker there? He is a hired man, is in his grave or in the CAN and the TOPEKA WEEKLY CAPpoor house, while his children are at work for men who know and care little Kansas man should have his county paabout the difference between machines and men. Our wage-workers earn more and receive more than they did formerly. But do they receive enough? Do they receive as large a share of the profit on their labor as their fathers did when they worked in their own little shops by the way-side half a century ago? What profit is there for the workman on a 33 cent pair of shoes or on a 3 cent yard of their lands for grazing purposes." In cloth. The shoe factories and the cloth factories are owned by rich men. Do of others herded our stock on syndicate they receive more than their proper lands, and never were asked to pay a share of the profit, what little there is, on cent. Had the owners of the land dethe men's work? And the woman-ab manded pay I should have paid it withyes, the woman. Three cents for making a shirt, 13 cents for a pair of trowsers, 50 cents for a coat-there is no need of

through the weary years. The pregnant fact is disclosed that ing figures, while politicians grow big with patriotic conceptions and eloquent with fervid speech, the men and women live off of the profits on their men's labuildings and land, and they who gamble in labor's products and play with the fortunes of men as if they were footballs or dice and to whom the toil and sweat drip of the roof, are growing richer. Advances in wages, real though they are, have not kept pace with the growing necessities of the working people.

How is this state of things to be accounted for? Is not the workman worthy had paid all my debts, owed no man a of his hire? Ought not the producer to dollar, legally and lawfully owned all I rightfully despoil him? Part 1 conclu-ded next week.

"The Villain Still Pursued Her." The villain has again been heard from A lady living near Pierceville was retiring one night recently and hearing a strange uoise under the bed, she looked to see what it was and screamed terribly when a man leaped out and ran out of were then, so that, while it need not, yet the house. He had on the same costume be was dressed in when last seen in Cimarron-a pair of red drawers and a legiron on his left leg. He is supposed to have escaped from his keepers during the accident on the A. T. & S. F. some time ago. He was seen in Cimarron by two citizens behind a building eating a chicken. He fled on their approach and left the chicken. He was next seen south of Cimarron eating ear corn. He seems to be harmless and flees on the approach of man. He was seen running along the river bottom last night pursued by three barking dogs; he has addgaining? Has he saved anything? On ed a woman's flannel skirt to his wearthe contrary is he not in debt and falling ing apparel, and an old crushed plug

California Excursions. Are you going to California? If so, read the following, and find out how much it will cost you, and what you can get for your money: The Santa Fe route runs weekly excursions (every Friday) from Kansas City and points west to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and other Pacific-Coast points. The ticket rates are the Missouri river to principle California points. Pullman Tourist Sleeping-Cars are furnished. These cars run through, without change, from Kansas City to destination. The charge for berths is remarkably low, being \$3.00 for a double berth from Kansas City to California. The Pullman company furnish mattresses, bedding, curtains and all sleeping-car accessories, including the services of a porter, with each car. The parties are personally conducted by experienced excursion managers, who give every attention convenience. For more complete infornation regarding these excursions, rates tickets, sleeping car

OUR DARLING.

BY JAMES E. ZERBE. Death has entered our beloved hon And took our darling from our side. To Jesus her spirit has flown; Floated out on the ebbing tide. Our beloved one from us is gone;

The voice we loved in death is stilled; There's a vacant place in our home Which never, never can be filled Closed are the bright eyes forever; Hushed is the voice of tend'rest tone And out over death's dark river

Our darling Carrie passed alone Her spirit's flown to fairer lands Where there's no sorrow, pain or woe Gone to join the heavenly Dead-Oh, God! and we loved her so.

Two Papers for the Price of Oue.

Having made special arrangements with the publishers of the TOPEKA WEEKLY CAPITAL, a splendid eightpage family newspaper, published at Topeka, and worthy of patronage, we are enabled to offer the GLOBE-REPUBLI-ITAL, both one year, for \$1.75. Every per for home news and a paper from the capital of the state. Give this combination a trial.

The Rerd Law.

EDITOR GLOBE-REPUBLICAN:

In your last issue "Traveler" says: "As soon as the herd law carried Frederiksen charged us \$50.00 per section for reply will say that myself and numbers out a murmur or kept my stock on my own lands. They bought it, had their money invested in it, paid the taxes, and asking what share of the profit they get. had a perfect right to charge, either for Work and starvation the daily round all grazing or other purposes. His argument goes to show that he is a one-cow monopolist, and has a hankering to poswhile the country has advanced without sess and make use of what does not beparallel in the history of nations, while long to him. As regards Frederiksen statisticians flood reports with bewilder- charging \$50.00 per section, I doubt very much whether he ever got a cent of it. or was aware that it was done. Mr. Richards, their agent at Dodge City, told who do the manual work are growing me that the agents did it of their own relatively poorer, while the few who accord and pocketed the money whenever they could find a greeny to do it. bor or the interest on money, or rent of If Traveler was one of the greenies he should not squeal. This generous scribe even goes so far as to draw a limit to the number of acres that should be farmed so to enable him to range his one-horned, of the poor has no more value than the blind, lame and tailless cow over the whole county.

> Yes, Traveler, I desire the herd law to protect crops, whether the owner goes to Arkansas or any other state. I went via Hodgeman county, left in broad daylight, ook with me, which, I think, is more than Traveler can say for himself. My going was no secret, and I could return

and meet all my friends without a blush. I was not aware that a decision of a justice of the peace could set at nought a state law, or was higher than a decision rendered by a judge of the district court. Again be says: "The herd law has compelled the farmers to reduce their herds." This is about the cheekiest attempt I have lately seen to account for the decreasing number of stock, when everyone knows that the successive failure of crops, the interest on the mortgages on the land, for the money with which a great many of those cattle were bought. taxes, and to procure the necessities of life, compelled the farmers to sell their

No. thanks, Mr. Traveler: I am no rum sucker nor resubmissionist either of the herd law or whisky question. I repeat, let us keep the herd law by all means. If you cannot afford to take care of your cow trade her for a jack rabbit which is allowed free range, until Bud Shemelia's hounds get sight of it when it will soon be taught that this is no longer a free range county. JAMES E. ZERRE.

Work for Mr. Peters.

special to the Kansas City Times WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23-Twentysix postmasters of the presidential class are to be appointed within the next sixty days in Judge Peter's district in Kansas. There are thirty-one presidential postoffices in the district, more of this class than in any other congressional district in the United States. So far he has sethe regular second-class rates-\$35-from cured only five postmasters of the class named, and in only one case was a removal made, the other four vacancies being caused by the resignations of the democratic incumbents appointed by the Cleveland administration.

The terms of the other postmasters will expire within the period stated and and in the meantime Judge Peters is getting the papers ready so that between now and January 6 he can have much of this work disposed of. The applicants are numerous in almost every town and the papers in the twenty-six cases would to passengers, insuring their comfort and fill an immense box. It has required much labor and trouble to assort them and read over the indorsements sent on by the applicants. Judge Peters will take his recommendations as fast as the